RECORD OF A REMARKABLE HALORAGIS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

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Haloragis monosperma.

Erect, quite glabrous, leaves rather small, on numerous abbreviated branchlets crowded, all opposite linear-lanceolate, almost sessile, nearly flat, scantily denticulated towards their summit; floral leaves also opposite, gradually shorter, but only the uppermost reduced to bracts; flowers solitary or two together in the axils of the upper leaves, the terminal and sub-terminal flowers spicate; all on very short stalklets; lobes of the calyx four, deltoid; petals boat-shaped, smooth; anthers much elongated, very narrow; styles four; stigmas pyramidal, semi-ovate, not downy; ovary four-celled; fruit almost hemiellipsoid, quadrangular, considerably longer than broad, slightly tubercular, one-seeded; pericarp crustaceous, under the adnate calyx-tube eight furrowed.

On heaths at the western side of ranges near Braidwood, at an elevation of about 3,000 feet; W. Bäuerlen, who from the same region brought *Boronia rhomboidea, B. pilosa, Mühlenbeckia stenophylla, Pomaderris phylicifolia, Didiscus humilis* and *Uncinia tenella.* Height of the plant above one foot; branchlets quadrangular; majority of leaves varying in length between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, somewhat concave, more crowded than those of most other species. Fruit bearing calyx fully one-sixth of an inch long; seed central. The characteristic of the one-seeded fruit is exceptional in the genus, but may not be absolutely constant, as the ovary is four-celled. This species is in some respects allied to *H. lanceolata*, but must systematically be placed near *H. salsoloides*, from which it differs in being of much more robust growth and perfectly glabrous, in more numerous much larger and particularly broader leaves, and perhaps also in form and structure of the fruits, that of *H. salsoloides* remaining still unknown.

The same collector, while under engagement to the writer, has afforded the opportunity of recording most of the following plants as recently traced to far southern localities in New South Wales:—

Hibbertia saligna ; Clyde.
Dysoxylon Muelleri ; Currawang.
Bertya gummifera ; Braidwood.
Casuarina nana ; Genoa.
Dodonæa multijuga ; Shoalhaven.
Mirbelia grandiflora ; Braidwood.
Bossiæa Kriamensis ; Braidwood.
Albizzia pruinosa.
Acacia vestita ; Genoa.
Acacia glaucescens ; Genoa.
Eucalyptus stricta ; Candelo.
Schizomeria ovata ; Braidwood.
Actinotus Gibbonsii ; Genoa.
Astrotricha longifolia ; Currawang.
Cryptandra Scortechinii ; Braidwood.
Petrophila sessilis ; Braidwood.
Persoonia lanceolata.
Persoonia oxycoccoides.
Hakea saligna ; Mount Dromedary.
Pimelea collina ; Braidwood.
Glossogyne tenuifolia ; Clyde.
Chilocarpus australis ; Bulli.
Polymeria calycina ; Clyde.
Chloanthes parviflora ; Braidwood.
Ruellia australis ; Shoalhaven.
Prostanthera Sieberi ; Genoa.
Epacris Calvertiana ; Braidwood.
Dendrobium Beckleri ; Milton.
Dendrobium teretifolium ; Clyde.
Thelymitra virosa ; Braidwood.
Hæmodorum planifolium ; Clyde.
Dianella cærulea ; Braidwood.
Xanthorrhœa hastilis ; Genoa.
Juncus vaginatus ; Braidwood.
Aristida ramosa ; Braidwood.
Agrostis breviglumis ; Braidwood.

The above named *Eucalyptus stricta* was found by Mr. Tyrone White ; *Hakea saligna*, by Miss M. Bate ; *Chilocarpus australis*, by Mr. W. Kirton. In all now of more than 200 New South Wales plants have records been given during the last few years in the transactions of the local Linnean Society as regards their approximate southern limits.